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## INTERESTING MEETING OF HISTORIANS

Regular Meeting Of Club Held Last Night.

**DR. FRYER PRESENT.**

Cousins and Addy Delivered Excellent Papers on Political Aspects of History.

A very successful meeting of the Historical Club was held last night in Strathcona Hall. A noticeable fact, however, was the absence of many of the old members of the club and it is to be hoped that they will turn out en masse at the next meeting. Indeed if it had not been for the support of the new members the meeting would not have been such a success.

An application was received from F. O. Peterson, Arts '22, for admission to membership in the club, which was granted.

After the business of the club was finished two very interesting papers were read. The first paper, by H. Cousins, on "The Federal Principle in History," was well presented, while the second paper on "The League of Nations" was likewise well presented by P. H. Addy.

### THE FEDERAL PRINCIPLE IN HISTORY.

The name of Federal Government may in a wide sense be applied to any union of competent members where the degree of union between the members surpasses that of mere alliance however intimate and where the degree of independence possessed by each member surpasses anything which can fairly come under the head of merely municipal freedom.

There are two requisites necessary to constitute a Federal Government in its most perfect form. On the one hand each of the members "of the Union must be wholly independent in those matters which concern each member only. On the other hand all must be subject to a common power in those matters which concern the whole body of members collectively. A Federal Commonwealth, then, in its perfect form is one which forms a single state in its relation to other nations, but which consists of many states with regard to its internal government.

It is here that we reach that division of Federal Governments into two classes which has been laid down by most of the writers on the subject. In the one class the Federal Power, only the Governments of the several members of the Union; its powers consist simply in issuing regulations to the State Governments, which when within the proper limits of the Federal authority it is the duty of those Governments to carry out. In the other class the Federal Power will be in the strictest sense a Government which in the other class it can hardly be. It will act not only on the Governments of the several States but directly on every citizen of those States. In short, it will be a Government co-ordinate with the State Governments, sovereign in its own sphere as they are sovereign in theirs.

It does not seem needful to attend very closely to the distinction between these two classes of Federations. In many of the ancient Leagues it is evident that on the one hand the League formed a single state in the face of all other states, and that on the other hand the independence of the several members was strictly preserved.

Forms of government may be classified according to many different principles. A Federal commonwealth may be either aristocratic or democratic; or some of its members may be aristocratic and others democratic. Those Aristocracies and Democracies again may exhibit either the Absolute or the Constitutional type of their own classes. Though Federal States have commonly been republican, there is nothing theoretically absurd in the idea of a Federal Monarchy. Federation is essentially a compromise; it is something intermediate between two extremes. A Federal Government is most likely to be formed when the question arises whether several small states shall remain perfectly independent, or shall be consolidated into a single great state.

In tracing this Federal Principle through history although we find many cases of this form of Government we find four great examples that stand out in four different stages of the world. Of these four one belongs to what is usually known as "ancient," another to what is commonly called "medieval" history, a third arose in the period of transition between the four.

### CANADIAN CLUB.

The Honorable Newton Rowell, President of the Privy Council of Canada, will address the McGill Canadian Club in the Strathcona Hall to-day at five (5.00) p.m. The subject of the address will be "Canada's Part in the League of Nations." All the students of the University are earnestly requested to be present.

## TWO GAMES ON ICE AT MOUNT ROYAL ARENA

McGill Plays St. Ann's, Westmount Meets Shamrocks.

### EXCITEMENT EXPECTED

**M.A.A.A., Vic., McGill, Nationals, St. Ann's, Westmount May Be Tied For 1st Place.**

The Mount Royal Arena will be the scene to-night of another double-header in the City League, when Westmount plays Shamrock and McGill meets St. Ann's. The McGill game will be the second one of the evening, and is scheduled to start at about 8.30.

This will be the first encounter between McGill and St. Ann's, and as the latter are at present the league leaders, a desperately fought game will undoubtedly ensue. It is absolutely necessary for the Red and White to register a win if they are to remain in the running. All the teams are so closely bunched that a victory for Westmount and McGill to-night will bring about a six-cornered tie between M.A.A.A., Victorias, McGill, Nationals, St. Ann's, and Westmount for first place.

A feature of the game in the City League this season has been the great number of surprises and upsets that have already been recorded. At first it looked as if the McGill sextette were going to show the way for the others, especially after they defeated Westmount with comparative ease in their opening game. Victorias also appeared very formidable after beating M.A.A.A. In the next few matches, however, there was a complete reversal of form, and both McGill and Victorias, the two previous winners, were vanquished by M.A.A.A. and Westmount. Hence it is practically impossible to make any predictions for the future until to-night's games reveal a little more of the comparative ability of the various sextettes.

Judging by the number of goals credited to them, St. Ann's seems to be a very powerful offensive organization. In the two games they have registered eighteen goals, while only five have been counted against them.

McGill will be represented by the same sextette that played the other games. The team has been practising faithfully, so that they should be in the finest possible condition. The forwards will be Anderson, Behan and Russell, with Cully and Heney on the defence and Clarke in the nets. Harry Hyland will be the referee.

The prices of admission have been greatly reduced, so that there is no reason why there should not be a large turnout of students to cheer on the Red and White. General admission is 25 cents, reserved seats 50, and boxes 75 cents.

The leading goal-getter of the league is now Panneton, of Nationals, who has nine goals to his credit. He counted five of these in one game against Shamrocks. Meldrum, of M.A.A.A., comes next with eight goals credited to him, and King, of the same team, is third, having scored six so far.

Below, the standing of the various clubs is given. A glance will suffice to show that the most of the teams are so closely bunched that almost anything is liable to happen.

League Standing.				
	W.	L.	F.	A.
St. Ann's	2	0	18	5
M.A.A.A.	2	1	19	13
Nationals	2	1	21	11
Victorias	2	1	15	13
McGill	1	1	9	7
Westmount	1	1	7	10
Shamrocks	0	2	1	21
Loyola	0	3	13	24

The following men will represent Macdonald against the Highlanders in basketball to-night:  
Peterson (captain), Tompleton, Skinner, Pesner, Anarog, Bowen, Sutherland.

## STITT WILSON WILL ADDRESS STUDENT BODY

Will Spend Three Days At McGill.

**A REFORMER.**

To Speak in Union Sunday Evening, Monday Afternoon and Tuesday Evening.

A night train from Montreal dropped a belated delegate to the Students' Convention at the Northfield Station about five o'clock one morning last summer. Pacing the platform waiting for an outgoing train was another delegate. In reply to questions about the Convention then going on, the latter summed up his impressions in the words: "You must hear Stitt Wilson." So many have shared this student's convictions that a promptly placed appeal is soon to bear fruit in a visit of Mr. Wilson to McGill, Queens and Toronto Universities.

"J. Stitt Wilson—who and what is he?" That is not an uncommon question to-day at McGill, where his coming is being announced. The purpose of this short article is to answer it in part, for to know the man you must hear his message.

Those who have heard Mr. Wilson will remember him always. A man of medium height, with bushy hair now turning gray, and heavy brows from beneath which flashes eyes that penetrate like lightning. There is that in his face which tells one of long years of struggle and of stern trial; there is strength of character and power of will, but nothing of harshness. His voice carries strong and clear to the farthest member of his audience, and every word chosen with precision, contributes something to the structure that he builds. Building is his business, for he believes that the time for destructive criticism is past.

Mr. Wilson was born in Canada, and at an early age went to the United States where he grew up in a quiet country place altogether removed from the kind of conditions that breed social and industrial strife. He began his college work in Northwestern University, and for a time during his course served as a pastor in a small church near Hull House. Here he came face to face with social conditions which stirred him so deeply that he gave up his college work and retired to the country where on his knees with his New Testament he sought and found a social Gospel that seemed to him adequate to the needs of society and the world—the Gospel which he still preaches to-day after twenty-five years.

But he was then twenty-five years ahead of his time, and his views received but little attention when he returned to the University. His sincerity made its own appeal, however, and before graduation he was called by the President to present his views to the members of the Faculty and the graduates. Soon after he went to Great Britain. He has spoken in nearly every industrial centre in Wales and in parts of England where he is probably better known than on this side of the Atlantic. Seven years ago he returned and took a church in Berkeley, California, in which state he now holds a place second to none in the respect and affection of the people. He was at one time Mayor of the city of Berkeley.

During the war he was one of the greatest unifying forces in the state. His son, Gladstone, was killed as an aviator. Mr. Wilson was then on a public speaking tour and drove himself with such energy that his health was broken. Since his recovery he has spoken in nearly all the great Universities in the West and South, always on the same theme: "Constructive Christian Democracy." In his own state his name on a poster assures a full attendance at any meeting.

Recently a state committee was organized to counteract the influence of Senator Hiram Johnston in his campaign of opposition to the League of Nations. Mr. Wilson was the man chosen to answer, and at a huge mass meeting in Clunes Auditorium, so completely demolished the arguments of Johnston, in a speech of nearly three hours, that the audience, with the exception of twenty, unanimously voted to ratify the treaty without reservation.

His message gives no place to destructive criticism. He believes that the world's chief need is to have people fix their minds on great fundamental truths that are universal in their application. (Continued on Page Two.)



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THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1920.

## THE CANADIAN CLUB

The McGill Canadian Club has introduced to the students of the University during the present session several distinguished and prominent men. The number of students who have availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing these speakers has, to say the least, been discouraging. This very likely has been due to an erroneous impression which has gained considerable credence to the effect that the attendance is restricted to members of the club only. As every student at the University, who pays the universal fee, is a member of the club all can and should attend.

For their meeting this afternoon the club have secured the Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council of Canada. The subject of the address will be "Canada's Part in the League of Nations." This subject should appeal to every member of the University who is interested in the political aspects of our country.

Like all men in the political arena, the Hon. N. W. Rowell has incurred the displeasure of a large number of men. We are not prepared to enter into a discussion of this controversy, suffice it to say that he is a statesman of wide experience, and any man could listen with profit to what he might say on this important and interesting question.

Let every man show his college spirit by supporting the Canadian Club and incidentally gaining valuable information of our country's foreign relations.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

The unassuming announcement that the University is to be favored with a visit from Mr. J. Stitt Wilson is worthy of more than passing notice. Is he to come and go with no more than the casual reception so often accorded to the speakers introduced to McGill by its various clubs and societies? Surely not.

Mr. Wilson is every day swaying great student audiences with his ringing insistence upon a new social order that will at least mark a longer step toward the Kingdom of God than any that we have yet taken; and McGill is certainly not alive to her opportunity if she fails to give him the hearing that the man and his subject deserve. His record is one that should appeal to a Canadian audience, and it is confidently asserted by those who have heard him that no man on the public platform in America is making a bigger contribution to the cause of personal and social righteousness. Perhaps a little stirring of our souls at McGill would not be amiss.

We have been informed that according to the will of the late Sir William his immensely valuable library has been left to his Alma Mater McGill. The collection of books is both large and valuable, and includes not only works on modern Medicine, but also many books dealing with the ancient views on the science and the methods of practice.

Sir William throughout his long and useful life was firmly attached to the college from which he received his medical degree, and his gift will be received with great thanks by the members of the Faculty and the Undergraduate body. It will serve to perpetuate the memory of one who reached the highest rung in the science of Medicine, and to whom all medical students can look as a model and an inspiration.

The medical library at McGill is to-day one of the finest on the continent, and with the addition of the volumes of the late Sir William Osler will be raised to a very high level indeed.

Queens University announce that in the near future they will construct a new Stadium, a rink and an artificial ice plant in conjunction with the latter. This scheme is being financed by the Graduates' Society.

While McGill has a stadium the equal of any in Canada it is badly in need of a rink, and it is hoped that many months will not pass before we have a closed rink such as that proposed for Queens.

We have heard nothing yet regarding the re-organization of the Rovers' Club for Saturday night's game. But two days remain and the reputation of Old McGill is trembling in the balance.

## NOTICES

Members of executives and others are requested to look under this heading for notices of all futurities. Each notice is absolutely official. The Editor will not be responsible for errors in articles unless the time and date are written out in full when they are sent in.

## RINK TICKETS.

Season tickets for the rink may be obtained from the Janitors of the various Faculty buildings.

All members of the Ski Club who were unable to attend yesterday can go to the meet to-day at 3 o'clock, at the Lookout. A team will be prepared to go to Dartmouth.

## HON. J. STITT WILSON.

The Hon. J. Stitt Wilson opens his three-day campaign here Sunday evening next, when he will deliver his first speech in the Union at seven-thirty. The event promises to be the greatest of its kind in the history of the college; details will follow in an early issue.

## GYM. CLASSES.

Gym. Classes resumed for all faculties except Medicine at once. Medicine classes re-commence Monday next.

## ORCHESTRA.

The Orchestra will practice in the Union at 7.00 p.m. on Jan. 26th.

## NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB.

A meeting of the Executive of the Newfoundland Club will be held on Thursday, January 22nd, at 7.00 p.m.

## SCIENCE SENIORS.

All Science Seniors are reminded that the graduation photograph should be taken before Feb. 7. Notman's have a gown there. Each Senior must pay \$1.00 at the time of sitting.

## SWIMMING AND POLO CLUB.

Practices of the above club will be resumed this afternoon, at 5.30, in the "Y" pool. Mr. Jas. Rose has been secured as instructor for the intercollegiate season and will commence work immediately. All members are asked to turn out to-morrow without fail.

There will be a polo practice to-day at the Y.M.C.A., Drummond street, at five thirty sharp. Mr. Rose, the instructor, will be on hand to coach the swimmers and polo players. All men interested are asked to turn out.

## WRESTLING PRACTICE.

There will be a wrestling practice in the Union at 5.15 to-day. Wrestlers are asked to be up sharp on time.

## HOCKEY.

There will be a practice of the Junior team to-night between 6 and 7. All those who have been practising regularly are requested to turn out.

## MANDOLINISTS ATTENTION!

All members of the Mandolin Club are asked to turn out next Monday night at Peate's in full dress, to have their picture taken at Notman's for the Annual. The club will have a short practice then go down to Notman's. They are expected to get down by 8.30. All bring their instruments, and if they cannot get down for the practice be sure and get down to Notman's studio on Union avenue at 8.30 in evening dress.

## BILLIARDS.

All those wishing to enter the billiard tournament must have their names in by noon Wednesday, Jan. 28th. As this is a handicap tournament everyone has a chance of turning in the finals.

## HOCKEY.

There will be a practice on the Campus Rink from 6 to 7 for all members of the Junior squad.

## BASKETBALL PRACTICE.

The following men are requested to turn out at 6.00 p.m.:

## Intermediates A.

M. Kern.

Levitt.

Fos.

Crain.

James.

Walter.

Cope.

Fitzgerald.

## Intermediates B.

Amaron.

Murray.

Cutler.

Parlow.

Veith.

Martin.

McMeen.

LECTURE ON "CAMOUFLAGE." Major P. E. Nobbs, Professor of Design at McGill University, will lecture on "Camouflage," in the Physics Building Lecture Theatre, on Friday, January 23rd, at 1.10 p.m.

This subject is an interesting amalgam of Art, of Science and of common sense. Hence it is understood by few, though most people regard it as simple.

The lecture will be illustrated with excellent slides taken from aeroplanes in France, and Major Nobbs speaks with experience and authority on this subject.

The lecture is open to all those interested; members of the Physical Society are invited to assemble in the Physics Library at 4.0.

## Correspondence

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office — that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

To the Editor, McGill "Daily."

Dear Sir:—

I have noticed with the keenest interest your editorial appeals for the revival of the Rovers' Club. In spite of the disparaging remarks of the "Broadside," I think we have reason to say that during the football season our Rovers did much to help the McGill team win the title. Can we not hope to have some organized attendance of McGill men at the hockey games to be played this season? Instead of straggling up to the Arena singly or in little groups, could not the students get together at the Union and go to the games as a unit, under a leader, to make the most effective showing possible?

It will be seen from the small attendance at the basketball games, that where there is no Rovers' Club, there is small student support.

Cannot we have a revival of the Rovers' Club? If the men who led it at the beginning of the year cannot possibly find time to see it through, could they not at least start it off? Someone would in due course be found to take it up.

If anything is to be done before the Queen's game Saturday, it must be done quickly. In two days' time we should be able to get in a practice or two at Strathcona Hall or the Union.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am,

Yours for co-operation,  
QUEBECQUOIS.

## STITT WILSON WILL ADDRESS STUDENT BODY

Continued from page 1

plication. These truths he finds in the Gospel, and presents them with impelling conviction. His message is distinctly spiritual and related directly to social needs. He preys with his eyes open. He has no propaganda. He is not a Socialist for he was not radical enough for that party. His message to students relates itself to present personal responsibilities.

Is anything more needed when thoughtful men are saying that our students are not doing their share either in thought or in action toward the establishment of happy and equitable social relationships. Stitt Wilson comes to McGill for three days, direct from New Hampshire, and will go from here to Queens and thence to Toronto. His first address will be given Sunday evening here in the Union; he will speak again in the same hall Monday at 5 o'clock, and deliver the last of his addresses Tuesday evening in the Union. This, as is known throughout the American continent, is an opportunity to hear one who is recognized and acclaimed by all classes and in all parts, as one of America's foremost and most powerful and energetic speakers. McGill will no doubt appreciate and use to the best advantage, a chance such as this.

## COURSE ON BALZAC.

Professor du Roure, of the Department of Modern Languages, gave the first of a weekly series of lectures on Balzac, at the Royal-Victoria College, yesterday afternoon. The subject treated in yesterday's lecture was, Balzac—the man.

Considering the fact that the subscription list for the lecture course has only been open for a few days, the attendance was unusually large. A great deal of interest in French literature is only natural when the racial situation of Montreal is considered. This natural interest seems to have been given a fresh impetus by the war, for judging by the audience at yesterday's lecture, the present lecture course is likely to prove even more popular among Montrealers than the lectures on French Literature delivered by Prof. du Roure in pre-war days.

## Millions of Ford Cars Are in Operation Now

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 17. — On the 15th day of December, at 1.55 p.m., in the year 1915, the Ford Motor Company cast the one millionth Ford Model T. Motor, the famous power plant of the famous Ford car. It marked a great achievement when 1,000,000 motors had been cast consecutively, without a hair's breadth of change from the original design.

On April 8th, at 1.30 p.m., in the year 1915, the Ford Motor Company cast the three millionth Model T. Motor, and it was identically the same in every detail, without a change of a hair's breadth in any particular, as the first Ford Model T. Motor that was cast. 3,000,000 of one piece of mechanism cast, one after the other, without a change, is certainly, about as strong evidence of perfection as it would be possible to conceive. Already there are more than 3,000,000 Ford cars in daily service, and more than 3,000,000 alone carrying this famous Model T power plant.

A further pressing fact is that there has not been a day in the past three years when the Ford Motor Company has not been more than 100,000 cars behind orders for immediate delivery, and the output at the present time is in excess of 3,000 cars per day.

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\$60.00 " "	• \$52.50	\$ 95.00 " "	• \$82.50
\$65.00 " "	• \$56.50	\$100.00 " "	• \$86.50
\$70.00 " "	• \$60.00	\$110.00 " "	• \$94.50
\$75.00 " "	• \$64.50	\$115.00 " "	• \$97.50

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## THE HALITANT'S VISIT TO BRITISH KING IN THE ROYAL PALACE

As Described in Original Lines Written for The Herald by R. E. Lenthall, of Newport Islands, Gaspe County, Quebec

You know Alje Renot? 'Ees com' reech man.  
'E toujours do de good 'e can.  
'Ees com' reech quick lak de beeg sport.  
'E don know 'eem how mooch 'e wort'.

Alje 'e help it on de war.  
Sen' pialitie monie, an' some more.  
'E help 'eem choms for win de fight.  
An' den 'e know 'eem country right.

One day 'ees cousin Paul Langterre.  
Com' bac' from France an' Angletorre.  
Paul see King Jorge across de sea.  
Den Alje 'e more jalouse be.

Den Alje say By dam! I go.  
I pialitie monie don't you know  
For pay de trip, an' pension deb.  
I see King Jorge an' Angletorre.

A quick 'e buy de cabine tronk.  
De more best clothe an' do de honk.  
De newest fashion, boot an' hat.  
Bes' watch an' reeng, an' all o' dat.

'E tak' bes' birt' on grand bateau  
An' let de passengers all know.  
De no man lak Alje for be  
For pay de monie on de spree.

De bateau pass on Atlantique.  
Dis place it mak Alje dat seck.  
'E link de montaignes on de sea.  
Mooch bad dan some 'eem own countrie.

Den Alje pass on Liverpoo.  
An' dere 'e show 'e be no too.  
De bes' hotel 'e buy de suite.  
An' tip on servant all 'e moe.

A' a lam 'e start again.  
For Lon'on were 'e tak de train.  
An' pay de pension on de Strand.  
Dat all de peup' dey tink eem grand.

'E go to Piccadilly too.  
An' belle Hy' Park 'e walk it troo.  
Den pass on Palace gate 'e see  
King Jorge de King 'eem countrie.

De King 'e nod 'eem on 'eem head.  
An' Alje presqua tombe dead.  
Bon jour, M'sieur! 'e only say.  
De King 'e stop 'eem on 'eem way.

"Wot bizness Sare! you hab wid me."  
Den Alje tell eem were 'e be.  
De countrie dat 'e com' from were  
For see de King on Angletorre.

Alje 'e tole 'eem wot ees nam'  
Gib carte visite emprint de sam'  
De King 'e tourn it roun' on en'  
Den shake on Alje sam' ole' fren'.

"Ma fren'! de King say, 'com' wid me.  
'Pass on de Palace an' we see'  
'You hab some lonch an' glass o' wine.  
'I tink you visit me be time'."

Well, you surprise—an' Alje too.  
'E harly know wot 'e be do.  
An' glad 'e be enore for be  
'Ees bes' Canayien dat day.

De boutlier hand aroun' de glass  
An' fruit an' cake to Alje pass.  
An' silver dish wid bon cigar  
Den fill de glass wid bon 'vree star.

Den Alje tole 'eem all de news  
Bout Grand Cesare an' de belle ruse.  
Bout Alje sen' de soldats foot.  
De King 'e tank 'eem very good.

Dey two be happy all dey be,  
King Jorge 'e place 'eem on 'eem knee.  
Den tak' 'ees sabre an' 'e say  
Git op! I mak' you Sare Alje.

De King den tole Alje "Bon jour!  
'I wish you hab de plesan' tour.  
'An' writte me wen you hab de jam  
'Bout all yousef—I do de sam'."

Wen all be finis Alje go  
In de King 'e place 'eem on 'eem knee!  
An' tout le monde dey teulours say  
C'est le beau garçon, Sare Alje.

De trip on France don't tak' eem long.  
Cos something dere go something wrong.  
Den Alje 'e place 'eem on 'eem knee!  
For walk upon 'eem own contrie.

De boys dey lak Alje Renot.  
'Ees com' beeg patriot you know.  
'Ees countrie first ting in 'eem head.  
King Jorge 'ees fren' to 'e be dead.

'E got de cres' mark on 'eem ring.  
'E got some letter from de King.  
An' tout le monde dey teulours say  
C'est le beau garçon, Sare Alje.

DES MOINES DELEGATES.  
Reports on the Anglican and Agricultural Meetings are now in the hands of Mr. Mackay. All delegates are asked to call for one of these at once, as well as for the conference reports, if they have not already got one of these.

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## SPAIN STAND IN RELATION TO RUSSIA

Believed Country Will Oppose Bolshevism.

### BRIEF ADMISSIONS.

### Interesting Article In Respect To Spain's Attitude In Important Question.

The talked-of Spanish intervention on the side of the Allies in opposition to Bolshevism in Russia is a question which naturally attracts much curiosity. While only the briefest possible admissions in the matter have been made, the Marquess de Lema, the Spanish Foreign Minister, has set out to give an answer to Mr. Saborit, the eminent Socialist, who had previously put forward a pressing question on the subject in the Cortes.

The occasion brought forth some lively interruptions. The Foreign Minister very evidently desired to dodge a full admission of what Spain was doing, so far as he could, though the general effect of his answer was to indicate that the country was absolutely committed and was acting.

He began solemnly with the old declaration that Spain maintained good relations with all other states and especially with England and France, and in regard to the international problem generally she had always followed the course marked out by international agreements and pacts, which she has tried faithfully to fulfill. What was more, the recent journey of the King to France and England had tended to tighten the bonds of Spain with those countries, forming a basis of indissoluble union and fraternal friendship with other nations.

#### Relations Broken Off.

As to the attitude of Spain with regard to the Russian blockade, about which Mr. Saborit inquired, he said that Spain ought not to overlook the acts that had been committed against her diplomatic representations. The Spanish Embassy in Russia had twice been attacked, and their Charge d'Affaires had found himself obliged to leave the country. As a consequence Spain had been obliged to abandon every kind of relations with that country.

Mr. Saborit then said he supposed he must judge from the answer given by the Foreign Minister that Spain was one of the nations that adhered to the "criminal" blockade of Russia. The attitude of the Spanish workers with regard to the question was decidedly opposed to all intervention in the internal affairs of Russia, as it could not be otherwise. He felt that the government should be censured for their conduct in the matter.

At this, the unrelenting Mr. la Clerva chimed in with the comment that it did not come well from the lips of a ministerialist or supporter of the Ministry. Mr. Saborit sarcastically retorted that he and his followers were "ministerialists" to nobody, adding: "We have, however, noted the difference between those who are in authority, a political party at any rate, and you. The country thoroughly appreciates the difference between the government and yourself!"

#### No War Material Sent.

There were loud interruptions from all parts of the Chamber, the Clerivate

## SCIENCE DINNER WAS A SUCCESS

Ritz-Carlton the Scene Of Much Festivity Last Night

A very successful dinner was tendered the Science Sophomores in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton at 7.30 o'clock last night. Besides the Sophs, the guests of honor were Dr. Porter, Dr. Sullivan and Dr. Batho. The toast to the Alma Mater was proposed in an excellent manner by Dr. Porter. In the course of his remarks he referred to the wonderful record of graduates and undergraduates of the University in general in the war, with especial reference to the Faculty of Science.

Gnaedinger replied to the toast to the Sophomores, proposed by D. L. Foss, president of the Freshmen.

The toast to the Ladies was ably responded to by Dr. Sullivan in his inimitable style. He reviewed the history of women from Eve and her exploits in the "Jardin" to the present generation. An orchestra, composed of Keith, Milne, A. B. Coppin and Carl LeBaron, supplied excellent music during the dinner. Carl LeBaron gave a violin solo, A. B. Coppin recited a couple of "habitué" pieces, and Andy Fraser recited a few impromptu piano monologues.

The dinner broke up with the singing of Hail, Alma Mater and God Save the King, at 10.30. Dr. Sullivan was given a free ride on the shoulders of enthusiastic Sophs and Freshmen, after which the Science men staggered home, none the worse for the dinner, in the "Daily" history — we mean dry from the point of view of artificial stimulants, of course.

We are sorry to have to draw upon our imagination for part of the above article, but the Science men made the faux-pas of not furnishing the "Daily" with a ticket for this dinner; consequently our staff has had to rely on secondhand information, luckily from an authentic source. We hope at the next Science dinner to have first-hand "dope."

Following the example of their leader and shouting out, "Ministerialists! Ministerialists!" while the Left showed its resentment at the idea. The real Ministerialists, meanwhile, called the attention of the friends of Mr. la Clerva to the fact that in the last session they had voted for a Socialist project. Mr. Saborit came in again with the remark that if the present government was very bad, Mr. la Clerva and his friends were a thousand times worse! Another scene inevitably followed.

Mr. Saborit continued with the further question to the Foreign Minister as to whether it was true that Spain had been invited by the Allies to send war material to Russia, the Marquess de Lema answering with a shake of the head. Mr. Saborit congratulated the government upon this point, and regretted that he could not congratulate it still further on absolute abstention. The Marquess de Lema then urged that Spain had taken up an attitude rendered obligatory by the conduct of the Russian Soviets and was acting in conjunction with the great European and American nations, pointing out also that even among the Spanish Socialists there were divided opinions as to Russian policy. Mr. Saborit wound up with the remark that he had said nothing for or against the Russian policy, but had only proclaimed the right of every nation to rule itself.

## Macdonald

### AGGIES ARE WAITING FOR EXAM. RESULTS

Everybody Anxious To Know Their Fate.

#### DELAY UNKNOWN.

### Various Years Give Opinions and Suggestions To the Examiners.

Crowds of students have been anxiously looking over all the notices on the bulletin boards for the past three weeks, watching for the results of the Christmas examinations in Agriculture. The boys have just about lost patience. Everybody seems to have a worried look. The various years have been discussing the hold-up, and different rumors have almost become facts.

The Seniors think that the delay must have been caused by the weighty answers handed in, and advise the insertion of the following adv. in the "Daily":

"WANTED IMMEDIATELY: Volunteers with special qualifications along scientific lines, possessing abundant grey-matter, generosity and sympathy, to relieve certain examiners who have apparently been overcome by the mental strain of working overtime."

The Juniors have come to the conclusion that they unfolded such an abundance of hitherto unknown science to the examiners that the professors are still busy searching the archives for information necessary to verify this renaissance of science. The examiners' decisions on these facts are of special importance to the third year, because their statements will form, in many cases, a basis on which to outline their theses, which are due in March.

The farm machinery course, on which the Sophomores are now engaged, has suggested to them that the too liberal use of the "spreader" by them during the exam week must have more than covered the ground. They suggest the use of a "double cutaway" to bring the essentials to light.

The Freshmen are anxious to know whether they still figure on the registration lists, as now is the time to get a snow-shovelling job; as some of us have a stand-in with Mederic.

## HOCKEY PRACTICES UNDER WAY

First Game Of Season Held To-Morrow.

With colder weather and a better sheet of ice, the first real good hockey practice was held yesterday afternoon. Of course, it being the first practice of the season for most of the players, the work was liable to be a little ragged; the showing made was on the whole, very creditable, however, and Macdonald should put out a pretty fair team this year with several old members of former years' teams with us again. Buchanan, Welsh, Laurie and Bruce Ness all showed plenty of evidence of coming up to their old form this year, and Lachaine is putting up a good game in the nets. Others who turned out were Pettit, Winter, Cooper, Orr, Maw, Donalds and Brodie Ness. Aside from a scratch game being played, the time was spent in practicing passing and shooting.

A game which will provide some useful practice and also furnish friendly rivalry between the classes will be played to-day, at two o'clock, when the Freshmen and Juniors will meet the Sophomores and Seniors. The line-up for the Sophomores and Seniors will be picked from the following men: B. Reid, E. Ness, Bucklands, W. Jones, Bruce Ness, Winters, Pettit, Ness, Cliche and Skinner. For the Junior-Freshmen team, the representation will be: Hyslop, Cooper, Richardson, Laurie, Buchanan, Chauvin, Parker and Bowen.

#### QUEEN'S STADIUM.

The lack of a Stadium at Queen's, which has long been felt by that University, is at last being remedied. Plans are being made to construct a permanent Stadium to take the place of the present makeshift wooden structure.

The funds for the enterprise are being secured by the Graduate Society, and, while they are at it, they intend to construct a Stadium which will be the equal of any in Canada. A under track is to be laid around the field for Intercollegiate Track Club meets.

Besides the new Stadium, the present closed-in rink is to be replaced by an entirely new one, with an artificial ice-plant in connection. This will bring Queen's athletic equipment up to the level of that of any other Canadian University.

For several seasons Queen's has suffered from the lack of a suitable place in which to hold Intercollegiate Football matches, and it was time for the

## REVIVAL OF VOLLEY BALL

Staff Made Good Use Of Men's Gym. Yesterday Afternoon.

The reorganized Volley Ball Club shows signs of being the most popular of all the Staff clubs. As one member of the Faculty stated, "it remains only for the ladies to help revive the sport," to make it a complete success.

The first practice games were held yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, and proved to be a pretty good warm-up. The various players were arranged into two teams, captained by Dean Laird and Mr. Jones. The team of Mr. Jones, although fewer in number, being but five, proved that they were the swiftest on the courts. Dean Laird's team consisted of six men. Three games were played off, and the scores were, respectively—21-15, 21-11 and 21-8, in favor of Mr. Jones' team. At the end of each game the winning team was going strong. Some of the sensational playing was due to the cleverness of Dean Laird, and again to the wonderful serving by Mr. Warker. The latter receives a great deal of the credit for the games' life and "pop."

#### HOCKEY FOR GIRLS AT "MAC."

At "Mac" hockey for girls has been started once again under the direction of Mr. E. Boulden. In previous years, hockey has been among the prominent sports, and we hope that this season will outdo former ones. Mr. Boulden meant the girls in the Gymnasium, gave a short talk on the rules and regulations of the game, also pointed out a few of the tricks often performed while playing hockey.

Judging by the meeting, the girls are keenly interested, as a large number turned out, many of whom had never held a hockey stick in their hand before. The first practice will be on Saturday morning, January 23rd.

## OPERA IN ENGLISH HAS BRIGHT FUTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Lady Cunard Declares that the Ensemble at Covent Garden To-day is as Good as Any in the World

Lady Cunard, in the following interview, in the London Sunday Times tells how thirty enthusiastic lovers of music are striving, under the able leadership of Sir Thomas Beecham, to establish English opera on a firm basis. It is our aim and our ambition to make English opera second to none, but great patience is necessary, for there are many obstacles to be overcome.

The present position is that we, a small syndicate of about thirty, have to bear the entire expense of producing opera. Remember, there is no Government subsidy in this country, but this notwithstanding we are confident of establishing opera sung in English by English people.

The great difficulty is that there is no longstanding grand opera traditions in this country. It follows that it must be a matter of a few years before we can arrive at that acme of perfection which is our goal.

It is, however, no exaggeration to say that the ensemble at Covent Garden to-day is as good as any other in the world. It is already of that high quality which makes for perfection.

Sir Thomas Beecham's Genius. To Sir Thomas Beecham alone is this due. He is not only a magnificent musical conductor, but also a great artist in production. His genius is unique, and thanks to his energy the future of English opera is assured.

In order to strengthen our cast, we propose to bring a few remarkable artists from abroad who will sing in English. There is at present in Italy a young English singer of great promise—her we have secured, as also we have a young British tenor.

#### A Serious Drawback.

As the result of this fact it is very difficult to give a new work, because English people seem to like only those with which they are familiar. A new production, put on at great cost after much hard work, invariably meets with a cold and empty house. This was the case when we recently produced a work which has won approbation in many foreign lands.

Take the case of a masterpiece like "Falstaff," which took some six months to produce. It should be heard not once but three or four times before passing judgment. Criticism of any opera should be withheld until one becomes familiar with the work.

In conclusion, I may say that the French Opera has invited us to give a short English season in Paris next year, and by the way of return they will come here to produce some of the best-known French works.

new stand. It is expected that both the Rink and Stadium will be open for use next year.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR GOOD LIBRARIANS

Growth Of This Profession Opens Up New Possibilities For College Grads.

The art director of a textile concern having an international reputation applied recently to a library school for a competent person to organize a library and information service for the benefit of the designers working under his direction. He desired one with an alert, business-like mind and news sense; a person familiar with French and German; some one who had studied art and was conversant with the principles of design; and if possible a college graduate. Beginning with this, the art director's plan gradually expanded into a project for a general library for his firm, which should serve all departments and preserve such illustrations, pamphlets, books, periodicals and textile samples as might accumulate. This added another qualification to those desired in the candidate, for the position required a thorough knowledge of the library and museum and informational resources of the city in which the headquarters of the firm were located. A first-rate worker was desired, and the concern was willing to pay accordingly.

The above is but one sample of the opportunities which are opening to members of the library profession. Countless business houses to-day find it necessary to maintain libraries of their own. Their financial dealings and research problems, as well as the needs of their administration, require that they have prompt access to accurate and reliable information bearing upon whatever work is in hand. The Federal Reserve Board and some of the Federal Reserve banks, for example, maintain business and financial libraries. The General Electric Company, the General Motors Corporation, the Studebaker Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have extensive libraries. The New Jersey Zinc Company maintains a system of libraries, one at its headquarters in New York City and others at its plants in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Thoroughly equipped workery are needed for conducting all such libraries. These persons must have a good general education and the technical training provided by a library school in order to do effective work.

Supplementing such libraries as those mentioned above, and closely related to them is, of course, the public library proper, which to-day is subdivided into specialized sections dealing with business, technology, manufacturing and similar subjects, as well as with history, literature and those topics which have been proverbially looked upon as the library's chief asset. Some public libraries have, for example, special business branches located in the heart of the business districts of their communities, where there are kept financial books, trade journals, government publications concerning commerce, clippings having to do with new developments in the business world, and often graphic illustrations of new business methods and achievements. This, of course, is only one part of the work of the general library. It has a peculiar function to-day because it is looked upon as a help to the schools. Teachers and students to-day in the high schools and colleges cannot accomplish much without the best library equipment, whether this be in the form of a collection in a special library building, a department in the school itself, or arrangements for special use of collections by the general library. The college library, of course, an established institution, in which many persons take positions who wish to work in the educational field, but who do not have a taste for teaching.

In the period of the war, the United States government made extensive and highly profitable use of library workers — in fact of the seven so-called welfare agencies the American Library Association was the only one which represented a thoroughly professional transport services or a labor union body. The librarians who conducted camp and army hospital libraries in the United States, who served in the transport service, and who went overseas to the base ports, areas of occupation, and Library War Service headquarters in Paris, were able to take up their work immediately and without preliminary experiment, because it was to them a matter of everyday professional activity. Millions of books were placed at the disposal of the men in camps and hospitals, and even in the lines. The work thus done was recognized as having an important bearing upon the morale of the troops.

Every bit of general education which he has, counts heavily in the equipment of a librarian. He is likely to be asked questions upon all conceivable subjects, and must know how to deal tactfully and successfully with all types of people. In addition, a very extensive library technique has grown up involving the knowledge of classifying and cataloguing book collections, familiarity with the thousand and one reference books which are of importance to every librarian, knowledge as to how to select and buy books, some ideas as to the requirements in planning a library building, and many other topics upon which service to the public depends. A number of training schools have been established for giving this

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preparation. Such schools are located at the New York Public Library, New York City; at the New York State Library, Albany; at Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn; at Simmons College, Boston; at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.; at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; at Western Reserve University, Cleveland; at the University of Illinois, Urbana; at the University of Wisconsin, Madison; at the Carnegie Library of Atlanta; and at the Los Angeles Public Library.

The new possibilities opened by the expansion of library work not only in public libraries, but in school, college and special libraries, mean the growth of a new profession, and one which may well claim the attention of college students who are considering a choice of vocation. It puts its members in the way of giving real service not only to their own institutions but to their communities, for all library service is national. In fact, the spread of information and the intelligent living which it makes possible are essential to progress.

#### THE PRINCESS.

A musical comedy in miniature is presented in "The Princess," in which Frank Dobson, star of many a success, is featured at the Princess this week. It is a musical mélange of a peculiarly attractive type, in which song, dance and comedy are deftly blended, and which presents, in a condensed form, all the best features of musical comedy and particularly high-class dancing. From a scenic standpoint the act is said to be without a superior on the vaudeville stage, and the cast has been carefully selected. It has won much commendation on the circuit.

"A Paprika of Chatter, Song and Dance" brings forward Homer Dickinson and Grace Deagon in a new set. They were stars in "The Candy Shop," and they have travelled a long way since then. They are skilful in comedy, both are good singers, and excellent dancers, and they contribute a most attractive entertainment.

Fred Wallace and Company present "From Now On," which is an ingenious burlesque upon many union and female suffrage angles. The wife takes the responsibility of the husband's business and sets him to the discharge of all the domestic duties—with startling results.

The Dorans, who call themselves "Just a Boy and a Girl," are seen in a little comedy sketch which provides an unusual type of surprise at the close, and keeps the audience guessing until then. It is full of fun, and is also

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brightened by many a witty line and song.

Harry and Denis Du-For, two of the best dancers who ever came from England, have returned for a brief visit after their war service, and now offer a new dance programme entitled "New Ideas in Dancing for Your Approval," which embodies all their latest dance novelties.

Lou Reed and Al Tucker have been so successful in holding the stage throughout their comedy turn that they have called themselves "Full of Poy," and this is the title of their act. They play the violin, dance eccentrically, and sing all at the same time.

Miss La Toy's Models are singularly intelligent doggies who pose for various famous pictures and scenes in which dogs are the central figures. The act is a marvel of canine intelligence.

## Small Dealer Is Important

Character the Only Thing That Determines His Size — Must Be Fair to Customers

(By Geo. C. Hubbs.)

No manufacturer is big enough to warrant his being unfair or discourteous to the smallest dealer in his organization. Honorable dealing is a matter of principle and not of comparative bank accounts, and the man who violates it, whatever his size, must be prepared to take the consequences of such violation.

The dealer occupies a peculiarly strategic position in the motor car business, for the reason that in practically every way he is the only avenue through which the manufacturer can express himself to a local public. The prospective purchaser naturally judges the manufacturer's car, his policies, his honesty in manufacturing, and even his relative place in the industry, by the reputation and progressiveness of his local dealer representative.

The manufacturer well knows that where a dealer is of distinctly high grade, it is as though the reputation of the car was added to by the reputation of the dealer, and he also knows that where the dealer is of second or third grade, it is equivalent to subtracting from the recognized merit of his car the local demerit of his dealer.

AMERICAN (to stranger in London)—Some burg this! Still, it isn't in it with New York. By this way, young fellow, where do you hail from?

Prince of Wales (travelling)—Why, I don't hail at all; I'm getting ready to resign.

"It is said that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm."

"That's true. I remember a thirty-day note of mine once kept me in a sweat for a month."

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## INTERESTING MEETING OF HISTORIANS

Continued from page 1.

tween mediaeval and modern history, the fourth in comparative modern.

First is the Achaean League in the later days of ancient Greece.

Second: the Confederation of the Swiss Cantons.

Third: the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands whose Union arose in the War of Independence against Spain and lasted until the French Revolution.

Fourth: the United States of North America which formed a revolt from the British Crown under George the Third.

Before entering on that great development of the Federal principle which marks the last stage of independent Greece it may be well to speak briefly of certain less perfect approaches to a Federal system which may be seen in the earlier days of Grecian history.

Perhaps it would be best first of all to make clear a mistake which many philosophical speculators on government have been led into, that Greece itself, as a whole ought to be ranked as an instance of Federal Union.

The body which has been often mistaken for a Federal Council of Greece is the famous Council of the Amphictyons at Delphi. It is certain that Dionysius and not unlikely that Cicero supposed this Council to be possessed with powers, more extensive than it ever possessed. The error on their part was natural. The later history of independent Greece was conspicuous by a history of Federation, and it was easy to carry back the political ideas of the times with which they were most familiar into days in which those ideas were certainly unknown. The old notions as to the nature of the Amphictyonic Council and the relations of the Greek states to one another may now be set down as an exploded mistake. It was not a political, but a religious body. It represented Greece as an Ecclesiastical Synod represented Christendom, not as a Swiss Diet or an American Congress represents the Federation of which it is the common legislature.

The greatest and most civilized of Greece were precisely those which claved most strenuously to the principle of distinct town-autonomy. The approaches to Federal Government appear only among the more backward portions of the nation. In fact some sort of approach to a Federal Union must have been rather common than otherwise in those parts of Greece in which the city system was never fully developed. Among such tribes as the Phocians and Achaeanians we have distinct evidence that some sort of Federal Union really did exist but of their constitutions we know nothing. At best we have only a few scraps belonging to later times. Of the Phocian League nearly all our knowledge comes from an incidental mention of Pausanias who describes the building, the Phokian, where the Federal body used to assemble.

Of the Achaean League formed by one of the most estimable peoples in Greece, we know a little more than that of Phokia, but still our knowledge is only fragmentary. The single fragment which has been preserved

contains no political information. We gather from Thucydides that in his time Acarnania or at least the great mass of Acarnanian towns already formed a Federal body of some kind.

Of the constitution of the League we know but little. Ambassadors were sent by the Federal body and as in the Achaean League it would have been held to be a breach of the Federal tie if any single city had entered on diplomatic intercourse with other powers. As in Achaia too there stood at the head of the League a General with high authority.

There seems every reason to believe that these Phokian and Acarnanian constitutions were fairly entitled to the name of Federal Governments in the stricter sense. The difficulty is to decide how far back the strict Federal form really dated from and how far it was introduced in aftertimes in imitation of the great Achaian model. These two Leagues might be taken as examples of some of the other early Leagues such as Epeiros, Boetia, Thessaly, Ionia, Olynthos, Arkado, etc., both in their influence and their constitution.

As we have cleared off these minor examples we are in a position to enter upon the first great development of the Federal principle which the world ever beheld and forms the main centre of the last one hundred and fifty years of Old Greek history.

In reading the earlier history of Greece we read for the most part little more than the history of Athens, events chronicled by Athenian historians and illustrated by the works of Athenian philosophers, orators and poets. In turning to the Greece of Polybios we obtain a different point of view, and perhaps get a clearer idea of the great League.

Before the growth of the Macedonian power Achaia then contained twelve cities united by some sort of Federal tie. Although it went through certain changes, ie, being re-organized, other cities added on or taken off we see a peaceful and quiet growth until 280-251.

**Federal Constitution.** It must have been in the course of these years during which the League was growing up in peaceful obscurity that the Federal Constitution was formed which afterwards extended over so large a portion of Greece. No definite form of constitution can be had such as the Declaration of Independence to act as a decisive authority for inquiry. Our ideas must be formed from such writers as Polybios, Plutarch, Pausanias and Strabo.

The whole constitution of the League was Democratic. The sovereign power was vested in a Popular Assembly in which every free citizen had an equal right to attend, speak and vote. The people alone enacted laws, elected magistrates, contracted alliances, declared war and peace.

The constitution was strictly Federal. Every city remained a distinct state sovereign for all purposes not inconsistent with the higher sovereignty of the Federation, retaining its local Assemblies and Magistrates and ordering all exclusively local affairs without any interference from the central power. Although each city had its local rights yet there was an Achaian nation with a national Assembly, a national Government, and national Tribunals to which every Achaian citizen owed a direct allegiance, eg, No single city could of its own author-

ity make peace or war, or commission Ambassadors to foreign powers. The Achaian Constitution might be called aristocratic rather than democratic. This probably is due to extent of territory. The Assembly was held in a distant city twice each year and only those with money could attend affording the travelling expenses and the loss of time. In this respect it is contrasted to the Athenian League which was held three times each month in Athens and where the poor man received a fee as a recompense for the loss of time. Although the Assembly of Achaia was aristocratic it was not oligarchic.

The Cabinet Council of the President was composed of ten ministers, called by various names. The number ten evidently points to the reduced number of the old Achaian towns after the loss of Helike and Glencoe although there are arguments given by some, to refute this as the office of Minister as well as the Presidency was open to every citizen of the League.

In diplomatic matters there was joint action of the Assembly, but in military affairs the case was different. The Ten were purely a civil magistracy. The General was its military chief. The Sovereign People declared war and concluded peace; but while war lasted the General had the undivided command of the Achaian armies.

Alongside of the League of Achaia there existed during nearly the whole time of its being a rival Union differing from it but slightly in constitutional forms, equal or superior to it in military power.

The League of Aetolia preceded that of Achaia in assuming the character of a champion of Greece against foreign invaders. Had the constitutions of these Leagues have been written down in the shape of a formal document they would have presented but few varieties of importance. Both Achaia and Aetolia were alike, Federal States, Democracies in theory, also tempered in their practical working by an element of liberal Aristocracy.

Before proceeding to the Confederations of the Swiss Cantons it might be well to note the workings of this principle in the Italian peninsula. Although there was a close relation between Greece and Rome there is no direct chain of cause and effect connecting them as an uninterrupted continuation, the way mediaeval and modern history is connected, with the history of the Republic and Empire of Rome. In the course of Roman history we find glimpses which are quite enough to convince us that a near approach to Federal ideas was made, at an early time, by more than one Italian people, such as Etruscans, Samnites, Hermians and Volscians, while the Thirty Cities of Latium were united by a tie which came nearer still to our conception of a true Federal Government.

The Roman Commonwealth had no Federal Constitution at any period of its authentic history. As a Latin city independent of the Latin League it may even have owed its origin and its greatness to secession from a Federal Union. Rome had certain Federal elements which perhaps were a cause of her greatness.

We see signs again in the beginning of the eleventh century and to the last half of the twelfth of Italy's attempts at Confederation. The city of Milan, being the object of hostility of Frederick Barbarossa had the honor as well as the foresight to bring about the first Lombard League. Originally the League consisted of seventeen cities and the Marquato of Malaspina. In 1176 the army of the League won the victory of Legnano and seven years later they obtained their own conditions of peace by the treaty of Constance. It lasted down to the beginning of the fourteenth century when the great family of the Visconti overgrowing all other influences changed the consular and elective government into a ducal and hereditary power.

The League of Tuscany was founded in imitation of that of Lombardy with the addition of a strong ecclesiastical element infused into it by its greatest promoter, Pope Innocent the third.

An attempt to establish a Federal government for all Italy was made by the Roman tribune Rienzi during his first administration 1347, but it proved futile as other attempts have since.

The next example we come to is that of the Swiss Cantons. The origin of this, was the Confederation of three small communities in 1291. From this date down to 1874 there are seven phases of this League.

1. The League of the three Communities 1291.
2. The Confederation of eight Cantons 1353.
3. The Confederation of thirteen Cantons 1513.
4. The Helvetic Republic 1798.
5. The Act of Mediation with nineteen Cantons 1803.
6. The Federal Pact with twenty-two Cantons 1815.
7. The Federation Constitution of 1848 which was revised in 1874.

During the first two or three centuries of its organization attempts were made by Louis the Eleventh of France, Charles the Bold of Burgundy and the Emperor Maximilian to subjugate these people, but their attempts were futile. However in the Treaty of Westphalia 1648 the cantons were first formally recognized by the rest of Europe as a sovereign power.

Owing to the various population of Switzerland it was difficult to maintain order. The majority of the population spoke German, over half a million spoke French, and the remain-

der Italian and other tongues. Again there were the Catholic and Protestant religions, causing a separation. Two diets were created, the Catholic Cantons meeting at Lucerne, the Protestant at Berne.

The present constitution has evidently been borrowed from the United States of America while retaining something of French revolutionary principles. The objects of the Union are declared to be a protection against the foreigner to protect the liberties of Confederacy and increase the general prosperity.

There were seventeen populous communities under the Emperor, Charles the Fifth, known as the "Seven United Provinces" or the "United States of the Netherlands" as they were respectively called. At a general assembly of these communities convened at Brussels in the year 1555, Charles the Fifth solemnly resigned all his crowns and cares, and introduced to his subjects his son and successor, Philip the Second.

In 1568 the people revolted, and in 1580 the States-general formally declared their independence of Spain under a French protectorate. It was not until 1648 that Spain formally acknowledged the sovereignty of the Dutch Republic. By the general treaty of Westphalia, the United Provinces entered formally into the family of European Nations.

The new Dutch constitution was curiously complicated. Each province retained its local control not over its own trade and taxation but its sovereign right to treat with foreign states as to matters of commercial interest. Within each province were a number of co-equal, self-governed cities, jealous of their municipal independence. From these provinces and cities deputies to the number of about fifty were sent to form the States-general at Amsterdam, each elected for different terms. The States-general was presided over by the Stadtholder, an office which became hereditary in the illustrious family of the Princes of Orange, 1629.

In passing, it might be well to note the German Confederacy. Since 1815 there has been a growth of national feeling in Germany. This unification was not completed until the close of the war with France. The constitution of the new state was adopted immediately at the end of the war, and went into force April 16th, 1871. In many respects it is simply the constitution of the North German Confederation of 1867.

The name Confederation gives way to that of Empire, and the name of Emperor is substituted for that of President. But the Empire was a confederation consisting of twenty-five states and one Imperial territory, Alsace-Lorraine.

The German Empire was unique among federal governments in that it was a confederation of monarchial states. Three members of the Empire were republics—Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg. The rest were monarchies. This confederation differed from other governments of its class in that the states were of unequal voting power in both houses. Prussia largely preponderated, a fact explained by its great size, its population and the importance of its historic role.

Just what effect the late war had upon this confederation is difficult to say, also what will be the ultimate result.

Very little need be said about the Confederation of the United States of America, other than what has already been said, that it closely resembled the constitution of the Achaean League. As we are all fairly well acquainted with the United States and her form of government, also that there is no time for detail, perhaps a brief outline will be sufficient.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-eight North American Sovereign States, united together by a federal bond for imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments, the government is entrusted to three separate authorities: the Executive, Legislative and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President, elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year, by electors appointed by each separate state.

The Administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a cabinet of ten ministers chosen by him and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the forty-eight states bear a close resemblance to each other. The executive is confined to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each state has its own judicial system.

It certainly would be unfair, on account of our familiarity with our own Confederation, to imply contempt by ignoring it in the tracing of the federal system in history, also the Federations of the British Empire.

In respect to Canada, we are all well enough acquainted with our histories to know of the situation before Confederation. Of the six colonies—Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the Hudson Bay Company's Territory in the Northwest, show that each colony had its own government, and its relations with England, of the Durham Report and the British North American Act, without any further elaboration.

(To be continued.)



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## FORMAL DANCE TO BE SWELL AFFAIR

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All College Functions.

The Union Formal Dance is evidently going to be the most popular social function of the college session, judging by the demand for tickets at the Hall Porter's desk during the past few days. The students seem to realize that something better than any of the former functions this year is being prepared, and everyone who can possibly do so is going to attend. The men who have been around the college for some time made haste to get their tickets at the earliest possible moment in order not to be disappointed; those who have not done so must make speed if they are going to have the privilege of attending the dance.

Students who have had to expend large sums in order to attend the dances down town appreciate the vast difference in the price of tickets for the college function, and the five dollars, necessary to attend, seems comparatively small. The peculiar fact about the coming "At Home" is that the arrangements which have been made promise that it will be much better than the usual formal dance. It is a rare occasion when the services of an orchestra such as Berliner's can be secured, and this was only possible by making the appointment some months ago, and the expenditure of a fee that could secure four or five ordinary dance orchestras. It was Berliner's orchestra that was in such demand for the functions at which the Prince of Wales was present, and the excellence of his music, as well as the perfect rhythm of his time, was remarked by everyone who heard him. A special programme of music has been arranged for our dance, and it will certainly be enjoyed by all. On a par with the excellence of the orchestra will be the quality of the supper. Quantity will also be sufficient for a number much larger than that which will be able to attend.

There has been a large number of applications from graduates and outsiders, but they have all been refused for the present in order to satisfy the undergraduates. It is not expected that the student body will have any tickets available for others.

## MCGILL DEFEATED IN BASKET BALL

M.A.A.A. Has Advantage In  
Weight and Height—  
Score: 27-16.

The McGill senior basketball team went down to defeat before the M.A.A.A. by a score of 27-16, last night.

The game was fast and exciting from start to finish. The M.A.A.A. had a great advantage in weight and height, and this enabled them to intercept many passes and shoot many goals that otherwise they could not have done.

The M.A.A.A. players excelled in netting long shots. Time and again their men would shoot from near the side lines or centre, and the ball would drop neatly through the basket. On the other hand, shooting seemed to be McGill's weak point. They had splendid chances to score at times, but often failed to take advantage of their opportunities.

The McGill men played good combination and worked hard, but were never able to overcome the lead that M.A.A.A. had on them. Kern played a strong game and always was in the right place to receive the ball. Gronau and Drysdale did some fine shooting for M.A.A.A.

**First Period.**

M.A.A.A. netted the ball on a penalty shot. Play was fast. Kern, who had run the whole length of the floor, caught a pass neatly and scored McGill's first goal. M.A.A.A. soon opened up. McGill started a barrage on M.A.A.A. goal, but their luck was rotten and they failed to score. Both teams played hard, but neither could score. M.A.A.A. loosened up, and Gronau and Drysdale found the basket. Both McGill and M.A.A.A. scored, and the first period ended. M.A.A.A., 15; McGill, 9.

**Second Period.**

McGill came on determined to even

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game efforts were in vain. The game was clean and sportsman-like, and both teams were in fine condition. With a little more practice in shooting, McGill should give M.A.A.A. a much harder fight for victory.

The line-up was as follows:

M.A.A.A. McGill  
Drysdale.....Forward.....Laisley  
Sander.....Forward.....Little  
Gronau.....Centre.....Foss  
Brophy.....Defence.....Kern  
Boucher.....Defence.....McGill

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